FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 179 *16 September 1981*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Central American-Caribbean Oil Pact Extended A 1

ARGENTINA

Army Commander in Chief on Political Issues B 1
[SIETE DIAS 19-25 Aug]
Briefs: Navy Chief of Staff; Official to Egypt, Algeria; B 4
Foreign Debt

BOLIVIA

Rebel Military Officers About To Be Reinstated C 1
Government Proposes Changes to Andean Pact C 1

BRAZIL

Foreign Minister Comments on Relations With U.S. D 1
[FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 10 Sep]

MEXICO

Honduran President Arrives for Short Visit M 1
Luncheon Speeches M 1
Talks Begin M 1
Joint Communique M 2
French Minister Arrives, Scores Embassy Attack M 2
Venezuela's General Morillo Arrives for Visit M 3
PEMEX Notes Effect on International Oil Glut M 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Duarte's Central American Independence Day Speech P 1

GUATEMALA

Army Chief on Airspace Violation, Border Security P 6

HONDURAS

Armed Forces To Discharge High-Ranking Officers P 7

NICARAGUA

Text of Castro Independence Greetings to Nicaragua P 8
[BARRICADA 11 Sep]
Ortega's San Jacinto Anniversary Address P 9
Corrections to Ortega's State of Emergency Speech P 12
[EL NUEVO DIARIO 10 Sep]
Government Urges Media Cooperation in Emergency P 13
[BARRICADA 11 Sep]
PLI Gives Sandinist Government Critical Support P 13
Sandinist Leaders Issue Appeal For Worker Unity P 14
Ministry Protests Cattle Rustling From Honduras P 14
Farmers' Union Member Murdered in His Home P 15
Briefs: Socialist Countries Scholarships; P 15
ANS Anniversary; Education Minister's Tour; GDR Donation

CUBA

Polish Foreign Minister Czyrek Arrives in Havana Q 1
Received by Rodriguez Q 1
Malmierca Hosts Reception Q 1
Havana Radio Reports on Honecker Visit Q 1
Fidel Castro To 'Open' 68th IPU Conference Q 2
Arrival of Delegates Q 2
Arrival of Soviet Delegate Q 3
Zimbabwean Delegation Arrival Q 3
N. Korean, Mongolian Delegation Q 3
Cuban Participants Q 3
IPU Secretary Press Conference Q 3
IPU Executive Committee Meeting Q 4
Roa's Nomination Q 4
IPU Membership to 100 Q 4
Afternoon Session Q 5

CENTRAL AMERICAN-CARIBBEAN OIL PACT EXTENDED

PA150411 Paris AFP in Spanish 0009 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Caracas, 14 Sep (AFP)--Venezuela and Mexico have extended for 1 more year the financial cooperation and oil agreement with Central America and the Caribbean, signed on 3 August 1980 in San Jose, Costa Rica, Humberto Calderon Berti, Venezuelan energy and mines minister, announced here today.

Calderon Berti said that Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo has given an affirmative reply to a request submitted to this effect at the end of July by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins.

This denies the rumors that the agreement would be affected by political reasons, particularly after nine Latin American countries, led by Venezuela, criticized the French-Mexican recognition of the Salvadoran rebels.

"The agreement has nothing to do with politics and all the countries in the region can benefit from it, indiscriminately and independent of their internal political situation," Calderon Berti said.

He told newsmen that he met with Jose Andres de Oteyza, Mexican patrimony and industrial development secretary, on 12 September in Acapulco, to reiterate "what our presidents had said about extending the agreement."

He also said that the agreement was an example of "Venezuela's international cooperation policy, which is not linked to any political ideology."

Calderon Berti added that Secretary de Oteyza, on behalf of the Mexican Government, had made categorical statements in Acapulco on the subject and that he had done the same.

Furthermore, he said that De Oteyza had stressed the fact that "Mexico is not using its oil for political pressure or as a negotiation instrument."

Calderon Berti insisted that Venezuela's cooperation "is not linked to politics."

He indicated that "Mexican and Venezuelan relations in the field of energy are the best."

Calderon Berti and De Oteyza met in Acapulco after the meeting of the Latin American Energy Organization, OLADE, ministerial committee, held on 11 and 12 September in the Mexican resort.

ARMY COMMANDER IN CHIEF ON POLITICAL ISSUES

PY142208 Buenos Aires SIETE DIAS in Spanish 19-25 Aug 81 pp 4-7

['Exclusive' SIETE DIAS interview with Argentine Army Commander in Chief Lt Gen Leopoldo Galtieri, held on 12 August in New York City]

[Excerpts] After making it clear that his viewpoint was solely his as the army commander in chief and not that of the government or of the military junta, General Galtieri entered into the following dialogue with SIETE DIAS reporters:

[Question] General, even though your visit is of a military character, there are now some issues of a military nature which cannot be separated from their political context. One of those issues undoubtedly is Argentina's position in the "continental security" concept, which can be applied now to the situation in El Salvador. We would like to know your opinion on the role that Argentina must play in face of a conflict of this kind.

[Answer] Argentina has belonged to the American community for several decades, and this is nothing new. Everything involving American security is a problem that affects all Americans, and not only the United States and Argentina. Argentina is, naturally, involved in this situation and while always adhering to the principle of nonintervention, it wholeheartedly supports cooperation with our American brothers--provided that they request such cooperation--in order to help them solve their particular problems. This is nothing new. Argentina has been helping those in need for years. This contribution has several times included (and it is not necessary to publish this because of reasons of modesty and prudence) free food shipments.

[Question] The week before your arrival, there had been some speculation in Washington regarding the role that Argentina could play in El Salvador. Is Argentina going to send, does it want to send, is it interested in sending advisers to El Salvador?

[Answer] Look, besides its diplomatic representatives and military attaches, Argentina has other things that can meet the requirements of other countries. I don't know if I have made myself understood. We have a technical military mission in Paraguay, we have another one in Bolivia and we have a couple of officers in Ecuador. We have them in different places in America.

[Question] Let us put the question another way: We want to know whether the Argentine Army is thinking of sending more personnel than usual to El Salvador.

[Answer] In principle we are not thinking of that.

[Question] But you do not think of it as a crazy idea....

[Answer] I will not think of it as a crazy idea if it is requested by the Government of El Salvador.

[Question] The New York TIMES published yesterday, Tuesday the 11th, a report on page three suggesting that not only has Argentina supported the rebel group in Bolivia, but that even some of the propaganda which was backing the Santa Cruz rebel group had "an Argentine accent." This is connected with your stopover in Bolivia, a few days ago. Is Argentina playing a military and political role in Bolivia?

[Answer] I told you at the beginning of this talk that everything involving the continent's security is a problem affecting all American countries, and Argentina sees things that way. In the particular case of our Bolivian brothers, I made a stop. It wasn't the only one, not even the first one.

[Question] According to the New York TIMES, you talked with some persons in Bolivia who are not usually met by chance during a stopover.

[Answer] I am going to tell you what actually happened and which the New York TIMES reporter may not be fully aware of. The flight I was traveling on made its first stopover in Asuncion, where I had the pleasure of being greeted by Foreign Minister Nogues in the name of General Stroessner; by the Argentine ambassador and all the embassy staffers; and by my comrades and friends, the chiefs of staff of the Paraguayan Armed Forces. The military junta, General Garcia Meza and the foreign minister were waiting for me in La Paz, where the Braniff plane landed for a stopover. Naturally, the Argentine ambassador and the Argentine Army members posted at the military attache office were also at the airport. That was also a technical stop and I spent 1 hour drinking coffee and a good coca tea because of the altitude. We talked at the table. Then I arrived at Lima, where I stayed for 1 and 1/2 hours because I had to change planes, and I also had a talk with my Peruvian Army comrades and with the ambassador. So it was not something previously scheduled. It was a fortuitous circumstance that arose due to the flight that I took and due to Argentina's internal reasons (because I could not leave the country before Tuesday and the only airline flying that day to the U.S. West Coast was Braniff). Please explain this to your New York TIMES colleague so he will then know how this circumstance occurred.

[Question] Shall we tell the New York TIMES colleague that Argentina is not supporting the rebel group in Bolivia?

[Answer] No, no. Tell him that he is wrong, that I have taken no special plane nor have I made any special stopover. I made stopovers in Asuncion, La Paz and Lima because Braniff's normal flight was scheduled that way.

[Question] Then Argentina is not giving any special support to any group in Bolivia?

[Answer] Of course not. Argentina observes nonintervention religiously.

[Question] General, you have already spent several days in the United States. Do you believe that there is an anti-Argentine campaign in the United States?

[Answer] This is an entirely professional visit. I devoted very little time to reading and watching TV.

[Question] We have asked this question because simultaneously with your arrival, NEWSWEEK's international issue published a front-page article strongly criticizing the Argentine process, and the New York TIMES reported on the role Argentina is said to have played in Bolivia.

[Answer] Do you think that other countries cannot be strongly criticized?

[Question] What I believe, General, is that we Argentines have been particularly sensitive to criticism. Therefore, this question is aimed at inquiring whether you think that an anti-Argentine campaign exists or whether the process is being criticized, thus indicating that perhaps we ourselves should review it.

[Answer] In principle, I do not believe in bad faith, although I believe in the existence of interests. Interests may at times color a viewpoint. It is not bad faith but the interests which each individual may have.

We have to make it clear whether we want to follow the path leading to a great nation built by the effort of everyone and by the concientiousness of all Argentines, so that through several generations and through the social mobility that characterizes our country we can attain the standards of living and the social and cultural development desired by all Argentines. Or we should make it clear whether we prefer the easy way, which leads to restricted freedoms.

And when I refer to restricted freedoms I am talking about freedom of expression, economic freedom, freedom to move, freedom to study, religious freedom. We must decide which of these paths we want to follow. I believe that this is a decision we must make. Freedoms can be secured by wise and responsible behavior. The second path will perhaps be easier and it may have advantages for the short term, but thus we would be relinquishing the freedoms I mentioned.

[Question] Do you think that a decision can be made on which of these two paths to follow without first clarifying this hard stage we are talking about? Without clarifying what has happened in the last few years?

[Answer] I believe that the problem has not come into being in the last few years, but over the last 50 years at least.

[Question] General, this question is aimed at the irritating point of the disappeared persons which apparently hasn't been fully explained in this country, or which nobody has bothered to explain.

[Answer] I ask you this question: How many disappeared persons did the United States have in the wars that it waged? How many did Germany or France have? Why do you wonder about disappeared persons in Argentina?

[Question] General, we are not talking in the name of the United States. The question is whether Argentines are going to be given an explanation, whether somebody will explain to the Argentines what has happened.

[Answer] I believe that I have explained this to all those who have asked that question. There was a war. There were dead and disappeared persons. Like there have been wars and dead and missing persons in Vietnam, Germany, France, Italy and Russia. Wherever there has been a war, there have been dead and disappeared persons. That is what should be explained. That is what you, as a journalist, should explain. I am helping you to explain it.

[Question] It occurs to us that there is a difference between the nature of this war and the wars waged by the United States, France and Germany, which you have mentioned. Ours was a civil war, since one part of Argentina fought against another part of Argentina. This other part could have been the bad, subversive and corrupt Argentina but, after all, it was a part of our country. You yourself have said that we have good and bad parts. Well, that was our bad part. But it was a part of our country. A comparison cannot be drawn with other wars which have been fought in foreign territory.

[Answer] Wait a minute. When I mention France, I am talking about what happened inside the country and not about what the Germans did in France. When I mention Germany or Russia, I am talking about what happened inside those countries. You don't mean you do not know that. Otherwise, I invite you to read war history books. They are available to the public in bookstores all over the world. This is the case of people who have died and disappeared in war.

[Question] General, how does the army view this process? Does the army regard what has so far been accomplished under the national reorganization process as a positive process whose guidelines have been followed as expected, or is there some disappointment, a kind of confusion?

[Answer] There is no disappointment or confusion. We are entering into a stage of the process which was already foreseen. The armed forces has never thought of staying in power for 40 or 50 years, as has been the case of other countries. Members of the army or from the other forces have never thought of such a thing. We are thinking of a process that will take some years, that will enforce order, as far as possible, in our country (the enforcement of order is an endless task) and that will readjust the political and socioeconomic structure. I am talking about readjustment because it is a human structure and, as such, it can never be perfect. And this will be the starting point, the path leading to the point we want to reach. The Argentine Army commander in chief is the democratic system's most enthusiastic admirer. A democratic system based on freedom and led by responsible leaders.

A stable system with internal mechanisms permitting the implementation of those corrective measures that are democratically required by any country, in order not to return to the famous alternating of civil and military governments. We Argentines should some day define our ideas. I would say we should first define our ideas and then the structural background leading to a democratic life: a democratic life that should endure for 100 more years--with the logical differences existing between human beings. But that does not mean a violent showdown between wills. That is what the army and its commander in chief want. We do not want to keep ballot boxes in storage until they are eaten by moths. In no way is this our intention. Ballot boxes are well kept in order to be used at the proper time. What we should not do is to accelerate the process in such a way that an unwanted solution has to be resorted to once again, putting us shortly afterward at the other extreme alternative. By that time I won't be there. I won't be the commander in chief, for I will have retired. But I wouldn't like this to happen to the country, or to the Argentine people, or to the army. I wouldn't like the latter to have to play a political role again.

BRIEFS

NAVY CHIEF OF STAFF--Buenos Aires, 14 Sep (TELAM)--Vice Adm Alberto Gabriel Vigo was sworn in today as the new chief of staff of the navy. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1653 GMT 14 Sep 81 PY]

OFFICIAL TO EGYPT, ALGERIA--Buenos Aires, 24 Aug (AFP)--The president of the Argentine Grain Board, Luis Perazzo, left today for Egypt and Algeria in order to continue conversations to increase bilateral trade with those countries. He will seek to increase Argentina's share of the grain market in those two countries. Perazzo noted that almost all of the coarse grain crop has been sold and that in the past 4 months almost 13 million tons have been sold, leaving less than 20 percent unsold. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0353 GMT 25 Aug 81 PY]

FOREIGN DEBT--In the first half of 1981 the foreign debt increased by 4.8 percent in relation to that of December 1980. According to provisional statistics, this debt amounts to a bit more than $28 billion, without counting the corresponding interest, some $7.8 billion from the private sector and $3.8 from the public sector. During the first half of the year, $5.90 billion was paid off or renegotiated. [Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 Aug 81 p 12 PY]

REBEL MILITARY OFFICERS ABOUT TO BE REINSTATED

PY152038 Paris AFP in Spanish 1726 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] La Paz, 15 Sep (AFP)--Gen Lucio Anez Rivero, former army chief of staff, and the officers and commanders who supported him in the Santa Cruz uprising against former President Luis Garcia Meza on 3 August, will be reinstated this week, General Anez announced here today.

He disclosed this information after holding a lengthy meeting with Bolivian President Gen Celso Torrelio Villa. The former chief of staff indicated that the reinstatement of rebel officers will strengthen the unity of the armed forces, a prerequisite for the unity of the Bolivian people.

Another high-ranking rebel officer, Col Mario Oxa Bustos, reported that he has practically been reinstated and all that is missing is a memorandum notifying him of his next assignment.

GOVERNMENT PROPOSES CHANGES TO ANDEAN PACT

PY151935 Paris AFP in Spanish 0157 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] La Paz, 10 Sep (AFP)--Edgar Millares, Bolivian minister secretary general of integration, reported here today that the Bolivan Government proposed basic changes for the mechanisms of the Cartagena Accord during the meeting recently held in Bogota.

Millares added that the member countries have reaffirmed their support for the Andean integration process and analyzed and evaluated the current status of this process.

He also said that Bolivia has suggested the creation of an international fund which could help implement the projects outlined, without this implying any problems for the Andean development corporation.

Millares, who led the Bolivian delegation to the meeting, concluded by saying that Bolivia's delegation had been warmly welcomed by the Cartagena Accord commission.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PY151921 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Sep 81 p 8

["From our Brasilia agency"]

[Excerpts] Brasilia--Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro yesterday defined Brazilian-U.S. relations, stressing that the Brazilian Government is willing to outline its ideas in a "frank, clear and cordial" manner in a dialogue that "must reflect the ideas that each partner has regarding the world." This is because "harmony in relations between American countries has much to gain through understanding hemispheric differences."

Saraiva Guerreiro made this statement at the conclusion of the luncheon he gave yesterday at the Itamaraty Palace for outgoing U.S. Ambassador Robert Sayre, who is returning to Washington within the next few days.

After the luncheon, Sayre visited Planalto Palace to say goodbye to President Joao Figueiredo.

In his speech at Itamaraty Palace, Saraiva Guerreiro began by recalling the affinity that exists between Brazil and the United States:

"The affinity that unites our two countries is large and traditional. Values and aspirations bring us together and make us brothers within the broad and varied scenario of the West. Our common interest regarding the fate of freedom, our support of equality between nations, pluralism and the implementation of democracy stimulate our understanding and reinforce our willingness when it comes to the common task. Neither the different degrees of economic development that have been achieved by our two countries nor the specific functions which, due to different realities, we have to undertake in regional and international affairs can separate us. It is true that these circumstances give us renewed opportunities for consultation and productive negotiation, based on the principle of mutual respect and friendship."

Saraiva Guerreiro placed the disagreements between the two countries within this context because "within this changing world, relations between countries cannot remain static, nor can they be restricted to outdated structures. It is natural that a difference of interest and viewpoints should emerge, because our relations are so extensive and diversified and because the presence of our countries, each one of them in its own way, is so dynamic in international affairs."

He concluded by saying that "harmony in relations between the American countries has much to gain through understanding hemispheric differences. The dialogue between us must reflect for us the ideas that each partner has regarding the world. Thus, reciprocal solidarity and common interests, firmly based on reality, will help to explore the numerous areas in which we have the same aspirations. "It is my opinion," he concluded, "that these areas are more extensive and significant than the levels of difficulties which we must live with in a calm and natural way.

HONDURAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR SHORT VISIT

PA131542 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1532 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Sep (EFE)--Honduran President Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia arrived here today at 0917 (1517 GMT) for an official 15-hour visit. He was received at the presidential hangar by his Mexican counterpart, Jose Lopez Portillo.

Luncheon Speeches

PA140215 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2321 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Sep (EFE)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo said here today that the Honduran process is an example to the world. Meanwhile Honduran President Brig Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia reasserted his country's observance of the UN principles.

In speeches given after a luncheon offered by the Mexican chief of state in honor of his Honduran visitor, Lopez Portillo emphasized that Honduras is making history with the military assuming its responsibilities to guarantee a constitutional change. Lopez Portillo praised General Paz Garcia, whom he described as an "upstanding Latin American officer" and praised the role of the Honduran Armed Forces in their country's political process. He also emphasized the presence of the president of the Honduran Constituent Assembly, Efrain Bu, whose mission is to implement the right to self-determination. After saying that this situation is encouraging for Mexico, Lopez Portillo emphasized that this is what his country wants for all other countries: the political will to solve conflicts, instead of extermination or the use of foreign forces, and the solution of differences through constitutional means.

Meanwhile President Paz Garcia said that Central America has common problems, "but that common remedies are not always the solution." He added that the region is now facing problems that have become more acute "due to local elements" and have been complicated "by foreign interests." He emphasized the compliance with the UN Charter guidelines "especially those establishing respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of states and the right of peoples to select their own government institutions. This is the only way to maintain peace and a decent living standard," he said. Paz Garcia reviewed his country's political process and emphasized that it will conclude with free and direct general elections.

The two chiefs of state emphasized aspects common to the two countries. Lopez Portillo said that Central America is greatly appreciated in Mexico, while Paz Garcia noted what he called a "valuable contribution" of the Honduran [as received] efforts to solve "some of our pressing development problems."

Paz Garcia arrived this morning on a 30-hour official visit and according to his schedule, today he should attend a reception in honor of the Honduran community in this capital city and a Mexican fiesta.

Talks Begin

PA132316 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2005 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Sep (EFE)--Honduran President Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia and Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo began their first round of talks in this capital at 1900 GMT today. The Honduran president arrived this morning for an official visit to Mexico that will last approximately 30 hours. According to Mexican sources, Paz Garcia and Lopez Portillo will discuss subjects such as Mexico's supply of oil to Honduras and the political situation existing in Central America, with particular emphasis on the repercussions of the Salvadoran conflict.

Before beginning their first session, Lopez Portillo decorated the Honduran president with the Great Collar of the Order of the Aztec Eagle. The Mexican president also gave his Honduran counterpart a silver platter with a hieroglyph depicting the Indian god Quetzalcoatl, some sketches of horses he had made, some books also written by the Mexican president, a reproduction of the Mendoza Code [codigo mendocino--presumably a reference to Antonio de Mendoza, the first viceroy of Mexico] and a painting by the Mexican painter Iris portraying a typical Mexican celebration.

In turn, Paz Garcia decorated Lopez Portillo with the Great Collar of the Order of Jose Cecilio del Valle and presented him with a painting by Jose Antonio Velazquez, considered to be the leading primitive painter in America. The first meeting between Jose Lopez Portillo and his visitor is to last 1 hour. Afterward, Lopez Portillo will host a luncheon in honor of the visiting chief of state.

Joint Communique

FL142101 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2048 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Sep (NOTIMEX)--The presidents of Mexico and Honduras, Jose Lopez Portillo and Policarpo Paz Garcia, have agreed to note the urgency to restore the spirit of Latin American solidarity and cooperation and maintain the validity of human rights. This statement is part of the joint communique issued by the two heads of state at the conclusion of their second round of talks, held this morning at the official Los Pinos residence. The two presidents agreed that ideological pluralism and the achievement of social justice are indispensable for the security of the states' political sovereignty and economic independence. They reiterated the importance of respect for the principles of the states' sovereign equality, self-determination, nonintervention in domestic affairs and the peaceful solution of all controversies.

Jose Lopez Portillo and Policarpo Paz noted the importance and significance of respecting human rights and expressed the need for making the necessary efforts to maintain their validity and true practice. With respect to the situation prevailing in El Salvador, the two presidents expressed their wishes for that sister nation to find by itself a peaceful way for solving its problems. They noted that when conflicts between countries in the continent cannot be satisfactorily solved with direct negotiations, systems and means afforded by (?international law) should be used.

The Honduran side submitted concrete projects to be partially financed with funds of the agreement of payments (?which are used to) liquidate Mexican petroleum exports to Honduras. The Mexican side agreed to continue to supply technical aid and training to Honduran technicians for the operation of refineries, storage of byproducts and mining exploitation. Likewise, it was agreed that the Mexican financing authorities will provide technical assistance to their Honduran counterparts in matters dealing with fiscal taxation.

Finally, the president of Honduras invited the Mexican president to visit that Central American country at a date of his choice which will be announced by the two countries' foreign ministries.

FRENCH MINISTER ARRIVES, SCORES EMBASSY ATTACK

FL142237 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0400 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Sep (NOTIMEX)--France will defend Mexico's embassies if the attacks are in any way related to the recognition by Mexico and France of the opposition forces in El Salvador, Georges Lemoine, secretary of state to the Ministry of Defense, has stated on arrival in this capital from Paris. He gave assurances that "we will reach whatever conclusions Mexico advances" [as received] in the case of a more serious attack because of the French-Mexican position with respect to El Salvador.

Interviewed at Mexico City's International Airport, the French official stated that, as a principle, France defends all embassies but in the present case, the Mexican embassy has been assigned priority. He said that French President Francois Mitterrand will arrive in this city on 19 October to discuss with President Lopez Portillo matters dealing with French-Mexican relations and, of course, matters related to the North-South dialogue which will be held in Cancun, Quintana Roo. He said: "The French people would like to see a start in the world-wide disarmament process, but that now what is evident is arms parity."

The French official, invited to the Mexican fatherland festivities by the national defense secretariat, was received by military authorities and French Ambassador to Mexico Jean Rene Bernard. For his part, the diplomat stated that the French people support the French-Mexican pronouncement on El Salvador, to which the FRG, Denmark and Norway have added their approval. But he added that these countries have not yet signed the protocol.

Jean Rene Bernard said he advocates respect for the Salvadoran people's freedom to select the path of their choice. He added that the French people are in agreement with the nationalization of the banking sector in France, and that his country's Socialist Party has always looked for a better balance in economic relations between North and South.

VENEZUELA'S GENERAL MORILLO ARRIVES FOR VISIT

FL141804 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2030 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Sep (NOTIMEX)--At the invitation of the national defense secretariat, Gen Dario Morillo Andrade, minister of the sector of defense of the Republic of Venezuela, arrived today in Mexico City. Morillo Andrade was interviewed on the occasion of the 171st independence anniversary. He was received by Luis Espindola Guevara, assistant director of the defense's military transports.

On tarmac No 9 of Mexico City International Airport, Morillo Andrade reviewed the Honor Guard and paid his respects to the Mexican flag. Likewise, he stood at attention as the national anthems of Mexico and Venezuela were played.

PEMEX NOTES EFFECT ON INTERNATIONAL OIL GLUT

PA152104 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] The international oil glut--which seriously affected the national economy, the program of energy production and even the search for new credits--is only a temporary matter, the Mexican Petroleum [Company], PEMEX, has stated. Next winter, Mexico's position will be much better because it is prepared for it. In that respect, it will observe a more realistic attitude as to what the country should expect from its great oil resources and in regards to the defense of the [words indistinct] in the national territory.

PEMEX noted that the momentary drop in exports in July forced a rationalizati[illegible] in the handling of hydrocarbons, which posed a brief crisis that was overcome and permitted, among other things, [word indistinct] the nation's and PEMEX's debt, allowing us: to continue enjoying worldwide solvency; to consolidate the nation's liabilities; to rationalize consumption and exports so that Mexico will not suffer the consequences of becoming excessively dependent on oil sales; to use available resources as much as possible to avoid obtaining more capital, except in extreme cases because money is becoming more expensive every day; and, finally, to use as much as possible the oil resources for the benefit of the entire nation.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE'S CENTRAL AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE DAY SPEECH

PA160013 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1658 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Address delivered by Napoleon Duarte, president of the revolutionary junta of the Government of El Salvador, to the Salvadoran nation on the 160th anniversary of Central American independence, in a ceremony at the National Stadium in San Salvador--live]

[Text] Flag of my country; Salvadorans; soldiers of my country; companeros of the government revolutionary junta; Mr Junta; Mr President and members of the Supreme Court of Justice; companeros, members of the government cabinet; gentlemen, representatives of friendly nations; parents of our national heroes; ladies and gentlemen:

On a day like today, on 15 September 1821, the founding fathers of the Central American nations gathered in Guatemala to proclaim independence from Spain and to create a free and sovereign republic for the Central American people. Freedom is an invaluable treasure which is part of mankind itself. In order to preserve or attain it, man has had to struggle valiantly through the centuries. We, the Salvadorans, have striven to maintain our freedom from that memorable day when we were born to independent life and when our forefathers freed us from Spanish domination and bequeathed this responsibility to us.

We must never forget that this glorious day is tied by a chain of golden links to another event, no less great and meaningful, which is 5 November 1811, when a handful of distinguished citizens struggled with great patriotic spirit for the freedom of their peoples. These leaders--Manuel Jose Arce, Jose Matias Delgado, the Aguilar priests, the Rodriguezes, Pedro Pable Castillo and others who remain anonymous--lifted their voices in a powerful cry for independence and freedom. This freedom was accompanied by the pealing of the La Merced Church bells, which Father Delgado's strong arms rang joyfully.

The cry of the Salvadoran people and the pealing of the bells were heard throughout Central America, carrying their message of freedom. The uprising failed but the ideal survived and, like a seed falling on fertile ground, within a 10-year period it flowered for our founding fathers, who in the Guatemala captaincy proclaimed Central American independence on 15 September 1821. This was offered to the peoples as a magnificent heritage, attained after many sacrifices.

Joy still lived in the hearts of the Central Americans and our independent life had taken only its first steps when other countries' ambitions offered their first threat, trying to wrest our recently achieved freedom. History tells us that in 1822 and 1823 the armies of a nation that we had considered a big brother of sorts tried to annex us to their ephemeral empire.

It was the courage of our men, who took up arms, that threw back the invaders. [Words indistinct] William Walker also tried to seize Central America, rob us of our freedom and turn us into slaves. He was defeated by the courage and patriotism of the Central American armies in a campaign in which El Salvador played an active role, again shouting get out to the would-be usurper of the young Central American nation's sovereignty.

This is why we celebrate this day with solemnity and with our hearts full of joy and patriotism, honoring the memory of our forefathers, who gave their lives to leave us a heritage of freedom and sovereignty.

Salvadorans, united and strengthened by our love of our nation and our conviction that we will never live as slaves, we must accept any sacrifice to maintain our freedoms and rights, to be respected as human beings, created by God to serve mankind, but within a climate of true freedom.

On this great day, I salute, on behalf of the revolutionary junta which I am honored to preside over and the armed forces, the Salvadoran people and ask them solemnly once again to struggle united; to sacrifice, if necessary; to strengthen our democratic principles, which are the only ones that can grant the happiness of the peoples.

Now, 160 years after that great event in our history, our forefathers' struggle for sovereignty and self-determination again assumes importance. It is true that Spanish domination disappeared completely from the scene and ceased to be a matter of concern to our peoples; however, this was not the case with the need to reaffirm sovereignty, to confront the threat of intervention and to determine our own destiny thereby.

The struggle for national independence did not end with the feat of 15 September, because freedom is won and defended daily against all types of usurpers and imperialists, who continually attempt to wrest the peoples' freedom from them.

Today more than ever, it is significant that the Salvadoran people and their army gather to renew, with feeling, the spirit of freedom that we guard in our hearts, because the black clouds of foreign intervention are looming over our blue and white flag; because, from abroad, there is a sponsorship of forces that are full of hatred, promoting terrorism and violence and destroying lives and property, all to impose Marxist totalitarianism and to prevent the people themselves from [words indistinct] achieving the full exercise of their right to freedom, determining their destiny, making their own vital decisions and choosing their own rulers.

The situation is aggravated when powerful countries, either to hide old vestiges of colonialist power or to create foreign conflicts and thus disguise internal difficulties, seek to impose their will on small countries, attempting to use their influence among the world's nations in order to justify an intervention that is offensive to the peoples' dignity.

We all know the serious threat to which our country has been exposed in past weeks, as a result of the French-Mexican declaration recognizing the terrorist organizations which sow destruction and death in our country and arbitrarily granting them a representation which the Salvadoran people deny them daily.

However, we have noted with interest the clarifications by both governments in which they reaffirm their respect for the principle of nonintervention and recognize the Salvadoran people's right to solve their own problems.

We affirm unhesitatingly that we Salvadorans have rejected violent solutions and that we reject, with the same force and indignation, any interventionist attempt by those who, turning their backs on the most sacred values of their own peoples, have hurt the Salvadorans' feelings and, by this action of unforeseeable consequences, have stirred to its depths the Latin American conscience, which is still nurtured by the spirit of Bolivar, San Martin, Jose Marti, Matias Delgado and Benito Juarez. Fortunately for the cause of freedom of an independent America, our peoples have not been deceived by these obscure interventionist intentions, disguised in the garb of pharisaical humanitarianism.

The presence of this great crowd of Salvadoran people gathered here now is the best evidence of the national rejection of those interferences and constitutes a reaffirmation of our unswerving determination to defend our rights as a sovereign country and to show the world the true feelings of the Salvadoran people.

With great emotion, I now ask you as Salvadorans to stand up and show that we reject all intervention in our fatherland! [applause] Thank you very much.

I must take advantage of this patriotic event to express our deep gratitude to the rulers of friendly countries for their praiseworthy gesture of continental solidarity, upholding the principle of nonintervention and reaffirming the Salvadoran people's right to solve their problems without interference. To them in particular, and to all governments, we reaffirm our decision to undertake the greatest efforts to resolve our country's political difficulties democratically, by means of a free electoral process. This process will enable us Salvadorans to exercise our sovereignty, to decide our destiny through the fitting procedure chosen by civilized peoples to organize themselves as political societies and to establish rules of social coexistence. This means free, egalitarian and secret suffrage, as the constitutional precept establishes, exercised without [word indistinct], with equal opportunities for all ideological persuasions.

Allow me now to present the political thesis. The Government of El Salvador believes that the solution to the crisis affecting the country must be of an essentially political nature.

In this sense, it states that the electoral process is the appropriate instrument for achieving a democratic solution, whose main element is a dialogue in which all legally registered political parties may participate, without ideological or political discrimination. In this dialogue among parties the necessary conditions to guarantee good conduct in the electoral process will be achieved.

The Government of El Salvador calls on the political parties POP [Popular Orientation Party], PCN [National Conciliation Party], PDC [Christian Democratic Party], and PPS [Salvadoran Peoples Party], as recognized political organizations, and on any other political group that wishes to participate, to join the electoral dialogue.

It also calls on the MNR [National Revolutionary Movement] and UDN [National Democratic Union], as legally recognized parties, to give up armed struggle and to participate in the dialogue among parties, to discuss all aspects of the electoral process as the democratic solution chosen by the Salvadoran people.

We must declare that the government will not negotiate or establish the basis for a dialogue with armed sectors like the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] or with any other similar sector, to reach agreements behind the people's backs. It asks them, it calls on them to dispose of their arms and to participate in the democratic consensus under peaceful conditions.

The Government of El Salvador asks the FDR [Democratic Revolutionary Front] if it considers itself a representative political force and is willing to contribute to the pacification of the country, to abandon armed struggle, to register as a political party and to participate in the electoral process rather than continually and violently sabotaging the results of just, free and legitimate elections.

Independent of the decision of the FDR or FMLN or of the attitudes adopted by any other sector, the Government of El Salvador reiterates the political will to hold free elections with the presence of international observers during the first months of 1982.

I present this proposal, which alone constitutes a path of peace and harmony, not only to the various internal forces intent on prolonging the violence, but to all peoples, particularly those fraternal countries that have believed in the rectitude of our purposes. I ask of these countries that, just as they gave us their solidarity and support in rejecting interventionism, they now give us their support in this democratic crusade of national pacification upon which we are embarked, in order to establish the best possible conditions for our people to decide, at the polls, what our fatherland's basic characteristics should be. This will be done through the election of a constituent assembly, which will draft a new constitution containing the foundations of a more democratic, egalitarian and just society, characterized by greater solidarity.

The Salvadoran people and their government will work jointly and with determination for the proposed political solution, to satisfy an expectant world and to constructively channel the true aspirations of our country's majority, so that the solution can be as successful as El Salvador hopes and deserves.

There may be skepticism and incredulity in certain countries about the Salvadoran people's ability to achieve a peaceful and democratic solution. For our part, we are sure that developments will remove their doubts and that the people themselves will respond decisively.

We have decided to give the world literal proof of our civic attitude and we will, therefore, welcome all observers who wish to directly confirm our sincere intentions and our efforts in connection with the electoral process; the broad dialogue among parties, which will constitute a substantial part of the preparations; the measures to create a suitable climate and appropriate conditions; and finally, the convocation of elections next year, presided over by a solemn commitment to respect their results, regardless of the outcome.

Our doors are open to those who wish to come as observers and as witnesses of what is currently happening in El Salvador. It is high time that the most important aspects of a very original process of change, marked by broad popular participation, be known. We invite them to hold a dialogue with our peasants on the agrarian reform process, the efforts in the rural areas involving the literacy campaign and the promotion of culture, development of communities and human progress. Let them talk to the political parties and government organizations, particularly the Central Electoral Council, and let them thus obtain a complete and objective vision of Salvadoran reality. Let them thus identify the Salvadoran people's profound democratic inclination and the authenticity of the revolutionary process currently underway in our fatherland.

To the nations that vigorously reject the French-Mexican intervention, by this attitude expressing their solidarity and trust, we can assure them that we will not disappoint them, we will keep our promise to promote an effective political solution and we invite them today to attend an electoral event of unquestionable historic importance.

In addition to the dismissal of colonial authorities, the independence entailed several social, political and economic changes, beginning with the abolition of slavery, the republican formation of the state, the construction of a productive structure based on working the land and many other innovations, which served to forge our nation and to make our independent existence viable. However, there were also usurpers of the people's rights in those days. They were people who did not hesitate to undermine the basis of justice and liberty desired by the Salvadorans in order to satisfy their selfish interests. Thus, the fatherland has suffered for many decades from repression, which guaranteed injustice and social alienation.

For their part, the armed forces have repeatedly put forth significant efforts for the country's progress and the solution of national problems. The history of our fatherland shows us illustrious men, such as Gerardo Barrios, who, in the middle of the 19th century tried to rescue the values of the Central American nation and promote economic and social advance, and who paid with his life for such boldness.

Others followed his example. The army rebelled against the dictatorship in 1944, resulting in a long list of martyrs. Another insurrectional movement began a new stage in 1948, which resulted in a substantial change in the basis of social relations, consolidated legally and politically through the 1950 constitution.

In 1961, another armed forces' attempt to renew the economic and social structures occurred, but all of these efforts were defeated by the unyielding resistance of the oligarchic economic power, which discouraged and corrupted people in order to preserve its hegemony.

The date 15 October 1979, marked a new birth of hope because the armed forces, in their proclamation, clearly identified the biggest problem and proposed peace through a program that will make structural changes possible. These changes were to lay the groundwork for the new social economy, which was to allow the poor sectors to join society, to demand their inalienable right of personal liberty and to guarantee social rights for themselves.

Obviously, these goals of historic importance cannot be reached without the people themselves, for it is no longer a matter now of trying to impose formulas from the top, no matter how logical and convincing they may seem. It is the people themselves, by their clear decision and their majority, who must strengthen the paths we are now taking toward a new society.

In this regard, I urge the political parties and movements and the organizations interested in the country's democratization to reflect, so that we can all begin a dialogue within the country and jointly seek the formulas that will enable us to reach national goals.

I urge you to become aware of the gravity of the moment, to evaluate the national crisis and to make the greatest efforts to achieve the necessary consensus on a political system acceptable to all, capable of guaranteeing equitable participation to insure the will and rights of both the majorities and minorities, to (?promote) the political, economic and social development of our peoples and to effectively (?guarantee) the aspirations of the weakest sectors of our population.

This system must be the culmination of the process of changes initiated in 1980; consequently, it must crown the achievements made thus far and give new impulse to the process that will make us freer, more prosperous and independent to the extent that it responds to the historic demands of the exemplary people, capable of overcoming the hardest tests and [words indistinct] to achieve their own betterment.

To conclude this message, I want first of all to publicly recognize the heroic and suffering Salvadoran people and make a fervent appeal to the various sectors whose participation is vital for the success of this process, to the armed forces, whose endeavors and sacrifices [words indistinct] to continue loyal to their commitment until taking it to its happy culmination. We reiterate our call upon the political parties to join the tasks demanded by an electoral process, with the full participation of the various social forces and ideologies.

I urge my collaborators in the government to remain firm in their spirit of work and their strength, in order to continue their responsibilities despite the risk of becoming victims of terrorist attempts.

I ask the members of the judicial branch to continue their efforts for the [word indistinct] of justice. I tell the peasants who have benefited from the agrarian reform to not let their enthusiasm for and dedication to productive work falter. I urge the poor communities to continue in their struggle, which [words indistinct] for their betterment.

I tell the youth to continue strengthening their social awareness with enthusiasm, so that they can join a task of undeniable social benefit: the national literacy campaign and general social service.

I ask the workers in industry and commerce to continue to exemplify abnegation and hard work. I ask the public servants to cooperate in order to reach the great national goals. Their cooperation will be decisive in achieving these goals. I ask the private businessmen, whose initiative and managerial abilities are an irreplaceable contribution in the creation of jobs, goods and services that are indispensable for the community, to help.

I urge the Salvadoran people and all of these sectors to become aware of the historic moment being experienced by our fatherland, in order to overcome this difficult situation by joining in a true patriotic crusade. Future happiness, peace, harmony, prosperity and other conditions necessary for a truly dignified life for all Salvadorans and for the independence of our fatherland depend upon our unity and our determination to work for this noble cause.

Salvadoran people and armed forces of our fatherland, in saluting the flag, I want to tell you that in a few days I will be going to the United States to discuss all of the things that are happening in our fatherland. I want to talk to the world. I want to ask all nations to remember that this is a country that, throughout its history, loved freedom, fought for justice every day and is now anxiously seeking peace. For this reason, in saluting our flag today, allow me to read a verse from our national anthem. [applause]

I will read the third verse, which the Salvadorans have not often heard and which offer beautiful words for this 15 September. Flag of the fatherland, the Salvadorans salute you. the third verse says:

They are all self-denying and loyal
In the midst of the heat of the battles,
And they will be like laurels
Saving the honor of the fatherland,
Respect the rights of others
And support just reasons;
It is for the fatherland, without dishonest machinations.
The invariable, most firm ambition;
And in following this line closely
They devote their firmest efforts
to vigorously fighting war with war
As its destiny rests on peace.

Greetings to all Salvadorans. [applause]

GUATEMALA

ARMY CHIEF ON AIRSPACE VIOLATION, BORDER SECURITY

PA160312 Guatemala City Teleonce Television in Spanish 0400 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] An unidentified aircraft, presumably belonging to the British Royal Air Force, flew over national territory in a flagrant violation of Guatemalan airspace. Army Chief of Staff Gen Benedicto Lucas Garcia reported this.

[Begin Lucas Garcia recording] This happened on Friday at about 1100, when we were informed by civil aeronautics that the international airport's radar revealed the presence of a spy airplane at 35,000 feet. It flew over the airport at this altitude, not replying to calls from the control tower, and then descended to 33,000 ft and flew off. We believe that the aircraft is British because they are our only neighbors who have the kind of aircraft sophisticated enough to fly this high.

[Question] Could it have been a Harrier aircraft?

[Answer] It could have been, but I believe that it may have been a more sophisticated aircraft, because I do not know if the Harrier can reach this altitude. It was more likely to have been a spy plane with powerful cameras that could photograph our installations and aircraft stationed at the airport.

[Question] Did it achieve its objective?

[Answer] This is possible, because we do not have aircraft that can fly that high and we do not have sophisticated weapons to shoot down airplanes.

[Question] Did it fly only over the capital city, or is there information on photographs of other military targets?

[Answer] I do not doubt that they flew over El Peten and other parts of Guatemala of strategic interest to them, since, if they could reach the capital city, they could have passed over El Peten and try to locate our positions. However, this would be very difficult, for even our own pilots flying over our camps cannot locate them. This would be very difficult.

[Question] General, are we going to reinforce the border?

[Answer] Yes, we will deploy troops mostly along the border. We have sufficient troops throughout our territory to reinforce any weak spots. We have sufficient mobility and, above all, we are familiar with our terrain. We know it well and this gives us confidence. When you know your terrain, sophisticated weapons are as so important. When the army operates in a guerrilla fashion, sophisticated weapons are not as efficient. We are confident of this. Moreover, our soldiers are good. They have great courage and can live off the land or the mountains, so our supply problems are not very great. [end recording]

Finally, the army chief of staff warned about the danger of Belize being used as a beachhead for a Marxist penetration in Central America.

[Begin Lucas Garcia recording] If Belize obtains its independence from the English and if the English do not keep their troops stationed there, then logically, this becomes a strategic region for countries that are helping to introduce subversive elements into Guatemala.

If we are having problems with neighboring nations because of this penetration now, you can imagine that countries interested in Belize, such as Cuba, would immediately begin operations there; and since the present Belize officials are of communist ideology, they will immediately create problems for us and we will have another border to guard.

This will be in addition to the borders we are now guarding and the operations we are conducting throughout our territory to eliminate subversion, which is doing much damage to the national economy. They are destroying infrastructure projects that involved efforts and contributions from all of the people. We cannot allow these elements to destroy our installations.

[Question] What kind of control operations is the army implementing on the border with Belize?

[Answer] What we did was reinforce our border. Naturally, we had to reinforce it and we shall keep it reinforced until we see what attitude Belize assumes after obtaining its independence.

[Question] You said that Belize was a strategic military objective; could you add to this for our viewers?

[Answer] It is strategic because it is in a position to allow landings by air, sea and land. Therefore it is a strategic objective for other nations, which will try to establish themselves there, indoctrinate the people and begin an arms race.

[Question] What risk does Belize independence bring, General? Is it that it may fall into communist hands?

[Answer] Definitely. Fidel Castro is very interested in this territory. [end recording]

HONDURAS

ARMED FORCES TO DISCHARGE HIGH-RANKING OFFICERS

PA150416 Tegucigalpa LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] A new group of officers will be discharged from the armed forces during the next few weeks, a reliable source has said. The source said that several high-ranking officers will be discharged from the armed forces. Some will pass into the reserves and others will be permanently retired. These last include Joint Chief of Staff Gen Mario Chinchilla Carcamo and Army Paymaster General Jose Serra Hernandez.

Former triumvirate members Amilcar Zelaya and Domingo Alvarez Cruz and Colonels Diego Landa Celano, Cesar Elvir Guerra, Marco Antonio Rosales Abella, Dagoberto Gomez Suazo, Cristobal Diaz, Manuel Enrique Suarez Benavides and Mario Flores Teresin will be discharged but will be maintained by the high command.

Zelaya Rodriguez was discharged from the army and has been active in business, sports and radio broadcasting. Alvarez Cruz lives abroad in retirement. Diego Landa Celano is the military attache at the Honduran Embassy in the United States and Elvir Guerra holds the post of foreign minister. Rosales Abella is the director of the Francisco Morazan Military Academy, while Gomez Suazo and Suarez Benevides are teachers at the Command and General Staff School. Diaz Garcia, up to a few months ago, held the post of manager of the Honduran Telecommunications Enterprise and Flores Teresin holds the post of defense minister.

This group of officers will be joined by others now serving with the army, public security forces, Honduran Air Force and possibly the navy.

These same reports state that the chief of the armed forces and president of the republic, Brig Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, has the support of the majority to remain within the army ranks because he is believed to be a person who evaluates and neutralizes the the ambitions and unrest of his comrades in arms.

General Paz Garcia will head the list of armed forces officers to be presented to the National Congress so it can elect the new armed forces chief.

NICARAGUA

TEXT OF CASTRO INDEPENDENCE GREETING TO NICARAGUA

PA152012 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 11 Sep 81 p 9

[Text] Commander Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, has sent a letter with an 8 September dateline to the members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction on occasion of the forthcoming 160th anniversary of Nicaragua's proclamation of independence.

The text of the letter follows:

Havana, 8 September 1981

Dear companero members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, Republic of Nicaragua,

In commemorating the 160th anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the Republic of Nicaragua, and on behalf of the people and Government of the Republic of Cuba, I am pleased to sincerely congratulate you.

This day in the history of the Nicaraguan people has more splendor after the glorious and heroic struggle against the Somozist tyranny and imperialist domination, a struggle that earned for the Nicaraguan people the right to a true and definite independence.

In the framework of this commemoration, we can appreciate the great efforts you are making to eliminate social injustices, to rebuild a country devastated by the Somozist voracity and to wage a titanic economic battle that will grant the Nicaraguan people the prosperity and happiness they have earned.

We are certain that inspired in the revolutionary and anti-imperialist ideals of Augusto Cesar Sandino, Carlos Fonseca Amador and so many other martyrs who irrigated with their blood the soil of the Nicaraguan fatherland, they will fulfill their proposed objectives and will be a guide and example to the rest of the peoples of our continent and especially to those of Latin America and the Caribbean.

We know that the task they have before them is truly difficult, but we don't doubt that the children of Sandino who yesterday excelled in their heroism, their audacity, their perseverance, their tenacity, intelligence and purity of ideals, will come out triumphant from that historical challenge.

In this popular battle to build a new life, we reiterate to you, dear companeros, our firm will to continue developing the fraternal ties of friendship and solidarity with the glorious Sandinist popular revolution and to continue giving our modest support to the efforts for reconstruction of that brotherly country.

In the framework of this commemoration, we wish you once again the greatest success and triumph in the construction of a new Nicaragua.

Receive our best wishes for the happiness and well-being of that sister and dear nation and for your personal happiness.

Fatherland or death, we will win.

[Signed] Fidel Castro Ruz, President of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba

ORTEGA'S SAN JACINTO ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS

PA150325 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1710 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Speech by Defense Minister Commander Humberto Ortega Saavedra at the ceremony marking the 125th anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto, at the San Jacinto Hacienda, north of Managua--live]

[Excerpts] Today we commemorate the 125th anniversary of the first important defeat, the first big defeat that our enemies in the North, our reactionary enemies, our expansionist, enslaving and exploitating enemies--the expansionists of yesterday, imperialists of today--suffered mostly at the rough and hard-working hands of our haughty people. Our people maintained high the symbols of our fatherland and inflicted that first big defeat on the traditional enemies of our people, of the Central American people, of the Nicaraguan people: the Yankee enemies of yesterday--slavedrivers like Walker--the Yankees of today--with the Reagan administration at their head. Reagan is also a pirate, but we are sure that, like in the past, he will be defeated by our people's fists. [applause]

Although it is true that our revolutionary government is implementing and has announced a number of economic measures aimed at improving our economic and social situation as much as possible within the difficult framework of the enormous problems we will have to endure for many years; although our government has announced measures to that effects the major thrust of the efforts currently being made by the Nicaraguan people, the Nicaraguan workers, our students, our youth, and our entire people is geared at further strengthening the national unity, the Sandinist unity, in order to confront the deceptions and maneuvers as well as our imperialist enemies' decision--and you must listen to this carefully--to hinder, hamper, sabotage, harass and militarily attack the Nicaraguan people, our fatherland and our revolution.

We cannot deceive ourselves regarding this matter. We cannot say that we are going to fulfill the production tasks, the tasks derived from the revolutionary government's program, peacefully and without problems. It is not right to paint a peaceful and untroubled picture because this would be equivalent to lowering our guard in the face of the revolution's basic problem at this point: The fact is that our imperialist enemies have allied themselves with Central America's most reactionary elements and with Latin America's most reactionary military governments against our revolution and our people.

We cannot lower our guard as regards the armed defense of our revolution. Why would we build factories or improve our productive processes if our men were not militarily and morally capable of defending those factories and that land the day our class enemies and the imperialist enemy try to seize from us the wealth that the sweat and sacrifice of our people are creating. Why would we gradually turn our poverty into material wealth for our people if we do not have the courage, the preparation, the morale and the weapons to defend what our people produce with their sweat and their blood? That is why the main task at this point continues to be the further strengthening of our people's conscience, morale and determination to struggle, as well as their armed preparation and their organization for defense. They must be able not only to confront any Yankee imperialist aggression, regardless of how big or small it may be, at any given moment and under any set of circumstances, but also to crush such an aggression forcefully and completely. [applause]

We must be clear: Our people are anti-imperialistic; therefore, our leaders, our National Directorate and our revolutionary government are also anti-imperialistic. Being anti-imperialistic means being internationalist. [applause] Our flags will never be pushed aside to say no to the moral support that peoples such as those of El Salvador and Guatemala require from the other peoples of the world in order to rid themselves of the assassins and exploiters who keep them like Somoza kept our people in the past. [applause]

On this memorable date we must point out to our people the real threats against this revolution. They are real threats because the people and their vanguard are determined to gradually transform our society, to gradually leave poverty behind, but without selling at any price the flags of freedom and justice, the flags of the revolution, the blood of our martyrs, our sovereignty or our fatherland.

Our revolution will be facing serious threats in the next few months because the Yankee imperialists want us to stop being revolutionary. Allegedly, we will thus obtain their financial and material aid in order to leave poverty behind. In the first place. we wish to tell the Yankee imperialists that we would rather march along a long and complex road, filled with difficulties but honest [words indistinct], to leave poverty behind than have apparent material wealth at the cost of ceasing to be Nicaraguans and becoming corrupt and mercenary Yankee marines. [applause]

We are confronting a very difficult situation. We said earlier that only the unity of our people and our workers could really and truly erect a wall [words indistinct] against the enemies of the revolution. However, this unity among the poor, the humble, the artisans, the poor peasants, the middle-income peasants and the patriotic businessmen is possible only if in the first place, the organized working movement is firmly united around the tasks of the revolution. At this point, these are basically the tasks of defense against the threat posed by imperialist aggression. This is why our revolutionary government and our directorate endorsed the emergency economic measures. These measures are not only aimed at changing our process of (?economic administration) in order to enable us to subsist within the framework of the world economic crisis currently affecting most countries in the world, to enable us to gradually subsist in order to leave poverty behind in 5, 10, 15 or even 20 years if necessary. These measures are aimed not only at improving our economic and social tasks, but they are also basically aimed at providing Yankee imperialism and reaction with the instrument of Nicaragua's internal destabilization. The United States, the most reactionary government circles in Reagan's administration and the most reactionary circles within the reactionary governments of Central America and the Southern Cone need social and political instability in Nicaragua in order to justify--listen to this carefully--in order to justify military intervention.

If work stoppages and company strikes are staged daily here in Nicaragua in the next few months and political instability is created, what will the transnationals say? That the people are not on the side of the revolution, that the people are not on the side of the revolutionary government and that, therefore--as Dr Cordova Rivas has indicated was the case in Guatemala in 1954, when the revolution headed by Jacobo Arbenz was crushed--under the pretext that the people were against the revolution, the Yankee imperialists can launch their armed attack against our people and against our revolution. This is why these measures, particularly the measure concerning work stoppages and strikes, are very important as regards the policy for the defense of the revolution which our process must maintain at this point. It is illogical that a revolutionary government, a government that faithfully reflects the interests of the humble people, the interests of the working people, should be confronting strikes and work stoppages as if it were opposed to the interests of the people, the interests of the poor, the interests of the humble. Such a situation creates disorder and does not allow for the solution of the people's problems, which are the problems of the revolutionary government, for this revolutionary government is a government of the people and for the people. It will always be for the people [words indistinct]. [applause]

We must, therefore, fight against those who do not understand these revolutionary measures, which belong to the fatherland, because they defend it. There are some small currents, which uphold apparently ultrarevolutionary positions. They are known as ultraleftists. They want to divide the workers movement and they are not helping the understanding of the revolutionary contents of these measures. Let these individuals know that through their activity they are becoming--just like the [word indistinct], the reactionaries and the rightwing reactionaries--instruments of the aggressive maneuvers of Yankee imperialism against our country. Let these individuals learn that by acting in this manner they are opposing the people in their defense tasks and are also opposing our revolutionary government's revolutionary (?guidelines). We will apply revolutionary laws to those who place themselves outside the law. [applause]

Yankee imperialism is our enemy and will continue to be our enemy. As long as Yankee imperialism exists, it will be the enemy of Sandinists. Yankee imperialism can never be revolutionary because it is imperialism. As long as Yankee imperialism exists, Walker's heirs will exist, and as long as Walker's heirs exist, there will be heirs of Andres Castro, of Sandino and of Carlos Fonseca to confront these pirates. [applause]

Yankee imperialism maneuvers in various ways. It maintains armed bands in our country. How many of our militiamen have already confronted these bands? A few weeks ago, a member of the Farm Workers Association was captured by one of those bands. He was tortured and brutally killed. His eyes were pulled out and his tongue was cut. Those are our class enemies. The Somozists who operate through armed bands in the northern part of our country have the same moral quality as those who, from other trenches, in the media and in the rightwing parties, also contribute to the maneuvers of imperialism. It is the same Somozism with a different tail: it is the same monkey with a different tail. They are all enemies of our people. They operate through bands in the north. They use the reactionary clergy and pit it against our Christian people's revolutionary feelings. They use the treacherous media and the unpatriotic private sector. They also want to divide our people uselessly. A short while ago you learned about the campaign that the Yankee imperialists and the reactionaries sought to launch around the anti-imperialistic, popular, revolutionary, honorable, honest and Sandinist figure--Sandinist because he is a Nicaraguan and a revolutionary--of our brother, Commander Eden Pastora Gomez. [applause]

Our enemies in the reaction, the imperialist enemy caught unawares some confused individuals who did not rectify their mistake, in an effort to confuse our people through the shameless and unscrupulous use of Commander Pastora's name. But don't our enemies realize that Commander Cero, Eden Pastora, is both Commander Cero and Commander Pastora because first of all, he was, is and will continue to be a Sandinist; because he was, is and will continue to be anti-imperialistic; [applause] because he was, is and will continue to defend the cause of the humble and the poor against the wealthy, against the exploiters, against Yankee imperialism? [applause]

The leaders of this revolution are leaders because they are Sandinists, because they emerged from the ranks of the Sandinist front. No leader outside the framework of the Sandinist front, outside the framework of the revolution, or opposed to the people can ever continue to be what he is, what he has been, what he should be if he wants to be a revolutionary, if he wants to be a representative of the people, if he wants to be a true defender of the fatherland and the revolution. [applause] This is why the dirty campaign they sought to launch around Eden failed.

We must understand clearly, however, that Yankee imperialism will continue campaigning to create confusion, spread rumors and divide (?our ranks), in order to create the instability that will enable them to launch their military offensive against our people. This why today, on behalf of our revolutionary government, on behalf of the Sandinist front's National Directorate, we, the children of Andres Castro, Juan Santamaria, Zeledon, Sandino and Carlos Fonseca say "present" to the heroes and martyrs who shed their blood so Nicaragua could one day obtain power for the people. Once in power, the people could then make a revolution, defend [word indistinct], defend our principles and defend our eminently revolutionary and anti-imperialistic conduct. This is the only thing that will enable us to remain firm in order to face the harsh economic, diplomatic, political and military battle that our class enemies and the Yankee imperialists are preparing, under a false illusion and the infamous desire to crush our revolution. We say present to our heroes and martyrs with today's work and with the optimal fulfillment of today's tasks, which are the tasks of defense, austerity and efficiency, the tasks of being better men than yesterday. Let Yankee imperialists know that we do not want war, that we want peace and that we are willing to continue endorsing political solutions aimed at stability, such as the ones proposed by France and Mexico. However, we will never yield to their threats. We want peace, but we are willing to confront our enemies with our weapons in our hands. Let them know that the war will be fought not only in San Jacinto, in the cities or at the border. The battle will have a big stage, the stage of Central America, the stage of Latin America. That is how far we are willing to take war if the Yankee imperialist enemies attack us. [applause]

Today, more united than ever, firmer than ever, with the organized workers movement united, with the [19 July] Sandinist Youth united, with the people gathered around their historic vanguard, the Sandinist front, with the people united under the leadership of the National Directorate and the revolutionary governemnt, let us shout louder than ever, more bravely than ever, with more dignity than ever: Down with the Yankee aggressor! Death to Yankee imperialism! Long live the honorable fatherland of Sandino, Zeledon, Andres Castro and Carlos Fonesca! Free fatherland! [Shout of or death!] [applause]

CORRECTIONS TO ORTEGA'S STATE OF EMERGENCY SPEECH

The following excerpt provides initial 7-minute indistinct passage contained in item entitled "National State of Emergency Decree Issued," published in the 10 September Latin America DAILY REPORT, P 10. The missing information is provided from EL NEUVO DIARIO of 10 September pp 1, 10.

[Document read by Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Nicaragua .nta of the Government of National Reconstruction, from the Carlos Fonseca Room of Government Palace, on the evening of 9 September 1981, announcing the establishing of a state of emergency]

[Excerpt] Third World countries are being subjected to an acute crisis caused by the growing injustice in economic exchanges with rich and developed countries. This is because, while the products that we must import are growing more expensive, the prices paid us from our exports are becoming less stable. This crisis is now striking the Central American area harshly and is causing a serious scarcity of foreign exchange and large balance-of-payments deficits in areas of the region. Central America is also afflicted with low economic and investment growth rates and severe inflationary tendencies.

Where Nicaragua is concerned, to the external conditions imposed upon us by the world economy we must add the situation inherited from the Somozist dictatorship: pillage, destruction and ruin; paralysis of the productive apparatus; and enormous foreign debt; currency devaluation; and bankruptcy of the financial system. These 2 years have required great efforts of the revolutionary government to rebuild the country and to rechannel its economy toward a new mode of development, one that is in line with the plans for social change and justice of the Sandinist people's revolution. Despite advances, difficulties continue to be great and it is necessary for us to face them realistically. The situation in Nicaragua is not normal.

To the inherited difficulties we must add other factors that have hindered achievement of production and investment goals, factors such as the attitude of some businessmen who have drained the assets from their enterprises and funneled them abroad; the lack of state control over the parallel foreign currency market, which has now grown to intolerable levels; taxpayers' evasions of taxes and customs duties; the increase in public debt and the excessive state bureaucracy and, on the other hand, the takeovers of factories, strikes and lack of labor discipline that have caused a deterioration of national production goals. In addition, we cannot forget that retrogressive forces are trying to smother the revolution by bringing into the country the elements of economic destabilization that have served to curb other revolutionary processes. It is our duty to remain alert to these maneuvers. As a country that is poor but in the process of revolution, we cannot do so without minimal conditions of order in production, respect for the decisions and the authority of the revolutionary government, austerity and efficiency.

Therefore, the junta of the government of National Reconstruction announces to the heroic people of Sandino and to the world that, after consulting with the most diverse sectors of our people, it has decided to declare, effective on this date, a STATE OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL EMERGENCY [preceding six words published in upper case] throughout the nation.

We announce this state of emergency to our people as follows:

1. First, a LAW OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL EMERGENCY [preceding six words published in upper case] is declared which, based on the fundamental statute of the republic, grants to the junta of government special powers to face up to the situation. [passage omitted contained in referent item]

GOVERNMENT URGES MEDIA COOPERATION IN EMERGENCY

PA160350 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 11 Sep 81 p 14

[Text] The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, represented by Sergio Ramirez and Rafael Cordova Rivas, held a working meeting yesterday with the directors of all communications media in the country, asking for their cooperation in the form of responsible journalism during the period of emergency that began yesterday.

During the meeting, which was also attended by State Council President Carlos Nunez and Michelle Najlis, director of communications media, it was explained that the state of emergency must be understood as a political-institutional framework within which a number of measures will be implemented to attack the economic crisis that is besetting Nicaragua and other underdeveloped countries.

In this regard, the leaders emphasized the need for all media to desist from attempts to obtain political advantages from the country's difficult situation and to contribute to an understanding of the national problems by all sectors of the country.

After a detailed discussion of some of the budgetary restrictions and austerity measures that are to be adopted, Sergio Ramirez urged the media directors to face their social responsibility and to focus on economic news in a serious manner, in order to contribute to the country's stability.

Moreover, it was emphasized that under the emergency law, false reports related to sensitive aspects of the economy and other reports that contravene the stipulations of the law will be considered crimes, with penalties ranging from 1 to 3 years. We hope that there will be no need to enforce the law, Companero Ramirez said, because the prevailing spirit here is not one of repression, but of defense of national stability; we hope that the media will cooperate with a sense of responsibility.

During the question and answer period, a positive spirit was noticeable among both the revolutionary newsmen and those who disagree with the revolution. Commander Carlos Nunez suggested that it is necessary to seek minimal points of concurrence within the profession--disregarding political differences--in order to make a contribution to the country during the state of emergency. Another suggestion was that a seminar be held with state organizations to permit greater specialization among the journalists on important aspects of economic policy, thereby allowing them to more effectively guide our people.

Throughout the meeting, emphasis was placed on the need for the media to cooperate patriotically during the state of emergency and on the persuasive, rather than repressive, nature of the law--which the government hopes it will not need to enforce.

PLI GIVES SANDINIST GOVERNMENT CRITICAL SUPPORT

PA150016 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Expressions of support for the Sandinist people's revolution and denunciation of the vices of the past which continue to hold us down was the theme of the Liberal Independent Party [PLI] national gathering held yesterday in (La Providencia), km 19 of the new highway to Leon.

The gathering, which recalled the 35th anniversary of the PLI's principles and the 25th anniversary of the feat of national hero Rigoberto Lopez Perez [assassin of Anastasio Somoza Garcia] was attended by PLI veteran (Juan Manuel Guitierrez) and (Macario Estrada) among others. The speakers used the occasion to define the position of independent liberalism in different areas of social and political life.

The PLI president was the main speaker. He said that the PLI's program goals are being fulfilled under the Sandinist revolution and that the fight against corruption and other past vices has been welcomed by the revolutionary administration.

He emphasized the progress of the revolution and reaffirmed his organization's critical support for the Sandinist revolutionary, projects based on the understanding that many difficulties still exist in the process and will require some time to overcome.

The secretary general of the PLI emphasized the need to fight against the overbearance of government officials.

SANDINIST LEADERS ISSUE APPEAL FOR WORKER UNITY

PA151444 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega and government junta member Sergio Ramirez appealed today to the Sandinist Workers Federation [CST] and peasants to join the vanguard of the poorer sectors and demand the unity of all working classes in order to confront the country's problems.

The leaders spoke at Masaya, 23 km east of Managua, before CST and Agricultural Workers Association [ATC] delegations. Commander Ortega said that the labor and peasant movement must rally around the task of the revolution and abide by the laws faithfully. Otherwise, they will be betraying the workers themselves and the heroes and martyrs who fought for the Sandinist revolution.

Sergio Ramirez said that the economic emergency situation must be considered as the reflection of the workers' effort to bring order into the production effort. He added that we must produce more and explained that there had been reduced production because of the high costs of raw materials, capital drain by businessmen, and a lack of labor discipline, which has led to strikes and stoppages.

MINISTRY PROTESTS CATTLE RUSTLING FROM HONDURAS

PA142034 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Two Hondurans have been arrested for cattle rustling in Nicaragua. The gang is led by Somozist (Juan Morales). The two individuals are under arrest in Nicaragua, but Ambassador Roberto Perdomo Paredes is trying to ignore the case. (Abelino Garcia Rivas) and (Enrique Moreno), from El Triunfo, Choluteca Department, are the two arrested individuals.

This incident was announced by the civic organizations of San Marcos de Colon. They said that the Somozists not only steal cattle in Nicaragua, but cause community problems with their constant robberies, scandals and attacks against the inhabitants of the area. The numerous gangs of cattle rustlers that operate in the area have the support of some prominent members of the Honduran Army, who receive part of the booty for permitting free movement across the border, the sources said.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has lodged a strong protest with the Honduran Foreign Ministry for permitting the cattle rustlers who steal cattle in Nicaragua to flee back to Honduras across the southern border. Officially the Honduran Foreign Ministry claims to have no knowledge of the case, while the Honduran ambassador in Managua has done nothing for those arrested in Managua.

FARMERS' UNION MEMBER MURDERED IN HIS HOME

PA112020 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] The murder of Juan (Treminio), member of the National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen, UNAC, has triggered widespread indignation in the La Sirena community, Zelaya Department. The victim was killed last night when a group of persons, enemies of order and the revolution, broke into his home and shot him to death.

The Sandinist police are already on the track of the criminals, whose capture is expected at any time.

BRIEFS

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES SCHOLARSHIPS--The National Council for Higher Education, CENE, [Consejo Nacional de la Educacion Superior] has announced that some of the 300 students who will receive full scholarships during 1981 to study in the USSR, the GDR, Bulgaria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia left for Europe today. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Sep 81 PA]

ANS ANNIVERSARY--Commander Tomas Borge, Carlos Carrion, Fernando Cardenal, German Ambassador (Hans Dieter Lorenz) and the second secretary of the USSR Embassy, (Guenari Ermakoff) attended the commemoration of the second anniversary of the Sandinist Children's Association, ANS, at (Luis Alfonso Velasquez) Park on 6 September. A young ANS spokesman, (Carlos Mardin Osorio), said that the organization is following the liberation struggle and ideas of their fallen companeros. He called upon all children to participate in the revolution by joining the health brigades. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Sep 81 PA]

EDUCATION MINISTER'S TOUR--Education Minister Carlos Tunnerman and Deputy Minister Miguel de Castilla will begin a 15-day tour of the socialist countries in Eastern Europe on 16 September. The minister has announced that after a layover in Cuba, they will proceed to Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia, after which they will spend approximately 1 week in the USSR. The purpose of the trip is to seek aid for future Nicaraguan educational projects. On their way home, the officials will stop in Paris to talk with UNESCO officials. [Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Sep 81 PA]

GDR Donation--The people of the GDR have donated four tons of medicines and surgical equipment worth $1 million [currency not specified] to the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction. So far, the GDR has provided $80 million in aid to the Nicaraguan people. [Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 14 Sep 81 PA]

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER CZYREK ARRIVES IN HAVANA

PA150211 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Jozef Czyrek, member of the United Polish Workers Party and foreign minister of the Polish Peoples Republic has met in Havana with Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee. During their talks, Czyrek said that it is symbolic that his first contact with Latin America is occurring during this fraternal visit to socialist and revolutionary Cuba. This afternoon, Josef Czyrek will be received by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Cuban Communist Party Political Bureau and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

Received by Rodriguez

FL150045 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, today received Jozef Czyrek, member of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat and foreign minister of the People's Republic of Poland.

Later in the day, the Polish leader met with Jesus Montane, alternate member of the PCC Politburo and Secretariat.

This morning, Jozef Czyrek was received by Isidoro Malmierca, member of the PCC Central Committee and Cuba's foreign minister, at the Foreign Ministry. Participating in the talks were (Stanislaw Jaruszalek), director of the Polish Foreign Ministry General Office; (Jan Jaruzelski), charge d'affaires ad interim of the Polish Embassy in Cuba; Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Pelegrin Torras; Cuban Ambassador to Poland Raul Fornel; and Jesus Barreiro, director of the Foreign Ministry socialist countries department.

Malmierca Hosts Reception

FL142003 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1930 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] At the main offices of the Cuban Foreign Ministry in Havana City, a reception was held at noon today to introduce Jozef Czyrek, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Poland, who is paying an official visit to Cuba, to the diplomatic corps.

Isidoro Malmierca, member of the PCC Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of Cuba, presented Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, to those attending the reception.

Talks between the Cuban and Polish delegations began this morning at the Foreign Ministry and are scheduled to continue tomorrow.

The Polish leader is accompanied by (Stanislaw Jaruszalek), chief of the Foreign Ministry general office, and (Jan Jaruzelski), charge d'affaires ad interim of the Polish Embassy in Cuba.

HAVANA RADIO REPORTS ON HONECKER VISIT

FL141355 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, yesterday paid a brief visit to Cuba in response to an invitation extended him by our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba's Central Committee and chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers.

The main GDR leader made a transient visit to Cuba on his return trip from Mexico where he spent several days. Our commander in chief, accompanied by GDR Ambassador to Cuba Harry Spindler, welcomed Honecker at Jose Marti International Airport. The two chiefs of state engaged in a warm embrace that reflects the friendship that exists between the peoples, governments and parties of Cuba and the GDR. A jubilant crowd that filled the terrace and part of the concrete structure of the airport chanted slogans and cheers to the friendship between the two countries, repeatedly shouting the names of Honecker and Fidel.

After the official welcoming ceremonies, the two leaders held official talks in a fraternal, friendly atmosphere which is in keeping with the close relations existing between the two parties, governments and peoples. In the afternoon, Honecker and Fidel returned to Jose Marti International Airport from where the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council departed for his country after being officially seen off by our commander in chief.

From the plane that was taking him back to his country, Honecker sent to Fidel a message that reads: On leaving Cuban territory, I deem it necessary to express my sincere thanks to you for your hospitable treatment. Our comradely, trustworthy exchange of view's underlined the full concurrence of our views and represents a further step in deepening the fraternal relations between our parties and states.

I wish you and the Cuban people fresh successes in developing a socialist society on the basis of the decisions of the 2d PCC Congress. [Signed] Erich Honecker.

FIDEL CASTRO TO 'OPEN' 68TH IPU CONFERENCE

PA151215 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Delegations from the United States, Venezuela and Iran have arrived in Havana in the past few hours to attend the 68th IPU [Inter-Parliamentary Union] Conference. This conference will be opened tomorrow by Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, at the Palace of Conventions in this capital.

Today, the IPU Council admitted Zimbabwe, Uganda, the People's Republic of the Congo, Guyana and Benin.

Peru's admittance has been postponed until this country's delegates arrive because it is presumed that they will bring the documents required by the IPU statutes to admit new members.

Mexico proposed at the IPU Council that Raul Roa Garcia, vice president of the National Assembly of the People's Government, direct the works of the 68th IPU Conference. This will be voted on at the inauguration of this important event.

Arrival of Delegates

PA121437 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Guyanese Vice President Bishwaishwar Ramsaroop arrived in Havana at the head of his country's delegation to the 68th IPU Conference, to begin in Cuba on Tuesday. Ramsaroop was received at Jose Marti International Airport by Raul Garcia Pelaez, deputy of the Cuban National People's Assembly.

The Rev Alvaro Arguello Hurtado, member of the parliamentary legal commission of the Nicaraguan parliamentary group; and Dennis Corrales Rodriguez, representative of the National Higher Education Council to the Nicaraguan State Council, also arrived in Havana to attend the same event.

Marta Cranshaw, Federico Lopez Arguello and Onofre Guevara, FSLN representatives; Maria Lourdes Vargas, legal adviser to the permanent Nicaraguan secretariat of the parliamentary group; and Ann Taylor, a British deputy, also arrived to attend the IPU conference.

Arrival of Soviet Delegate

PA121806 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Severo Aguirre, member of the Cuban Council of State, has received Babken Yesayevich Sarkisov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in Havana. Sarkisov heads the Soviet delegation to the 68th IPU Conference, which will open in Havana on Tuesday.

Phan Anh, vice chairman of the National Assembly of Vietnam, also arrived in Cuba this Saturday.

During a press conference here in Havana, IPU Secretary General (Carlo Pio Terenzio) called for increased cooperation among the parliaments of the world and said that the next IPU conference will discuss the problems of disarmament, the energy crisis, decolonization and the Middle East situation.

Zimbabwean Delegation Arrival

FL092203 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] (Divinus Mikaka), president of Zimbabwe's National Assembly, and his delegation have visited the Havana offices of the AALAPSO [Afro-Asian-Latin American People's Solidarity Organization] where the organization's secretary general, Melba Hernandez, gave them a fraternal welcome. Melba Hernandez and the Zimbabwean delegation exchanged views on the situation in Africa and the determination of its peoples to continue the struggle against colonialism and imperialism.

The representatives from Zimbabwe will take part in the 68th Inter-Parliamentary Union [IPU] Conference to be held in Cuba.

N. Korean, Mongolian Delegations

FL112000 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1829 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] The DPRK and Mongolian delegations to the 68th Inter-Parliamentary Union [IPU] Conference arrived in our country this morning. Son Song-pil, a deputy to the DPRK National Assembly, heads the DPRK delegation and (Sandrin Bira), deputy chiarman of the Mongolian parliamentary group, heads the Mongolian delegation. The parliamentary delegations of France, Syria and Kuwait arrived earlier at Jose Marti Airport. The arrival of many more delegations is expected in the next few hours.

Cuban Participants

PA141246 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Excerpt] The Cuban delegation to the 68th IPU Conference, which will begin in Havana on Tuesday, will be led by Raul Roa Garcia, acting president of the National Assembly of the People's Power.

Deputy Faustino Perez will be deputy chairman of the delegation. Other members are Vilma Espin, Oscar Fernandez Mell, Jose Aranaburo, Melba Hernandez and Aleida March.

IPU Secretary Press Conference

FL121203 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] (Carlo Pio Terenzio), secretary general of the Inter-Parliamentary Union [IPU], yesterday granted a press conference to Cuban and foreign journalists at the main hall of the Palace of Conventions, where the 68th IPU Conference will be held beginning next Tuesday.

Referring to the event's organizational matters and contents, Terenzio stated that the 68th IPU Conference is of great importance because it is taking place in Cuba at an important political moment during which international tensions are predominating. In that sense, he noted the justified importance of the agenda points dealing with disarmament matters, energy and the rights of members of parliament in different countries in the world as well as the future of international relations.

IPU Executive Committee Meeting

FL141600 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] The Executive Committee of the Inter-Parliamentary Union [IPU] has recommended the admission, as full members of IPU, of Zimbabwe, Uganda, the People's Republic of Congo, Guyana, Peru and Benin. The decision, which was made at a meeting held yesterday, was announced by (Pierre Cornillon), vice secretary of the committee. He noted that the committee conclusively recommended the admission of Zimbabwe, Uganda, the People's Republic of Congo and Guyana, while legal details are still pending regarding Peru and Benin.

Raul Roa Garcia, president of the National Assembly of the People's Government, attended the meeting and welcomed the members of the IPU Executive Committee. He also emphasized Cuba's efforts in preparing the conference.

Roa's Nomination

FL141831 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Palace of Conventions, Havana City--The meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union Council, which is being held prior to the 68th Inter-Parliamentary Union [IPU] Conference, has approved the admission as full members of Zimbabwe, Uganda, People's Republic of the Congo, Guyana and Benin and has agreed to approve Peru's admission as soon as that country's delegation arrives in Havana.

An emotional moment in this morning's session of the IPU council took place during the nomination of the new president, for which post the Mexican delegation proposed Raul Roa, president ad interim of the Cuban National Assembly of the People's Government and of the Cuban parliamentary group.

Responding to the proposal, Comrade Roa stated:

[Begin recording] Mr President, Messrs Delegates: For the record, I would like to thank the fraternal Mexican delegation for the proposal it has just submitted. In case that it should become a reality, that it should be approved. I can assure you all that I would make my best effort in the exercise of such honorable task. Thank you. [end recording]

As this report comes to an end, IPU Secretary General (Pio Carlo Terenzio) is reading a report on the union's activities during the 1980-81 period. The working sessions of the IPU Council will end this afternoon, and the 68th IPU Conference will begin tomorrow at Havana City's Palace of Conventions.

IPU Membership to 100

PA141630 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] IPU Secretary General Pio Carlo Terenzio has pointed out that the parliaments of Uganda, Zimbabwe, Guyana, Peru, Benin and Congo could be admitted during the IPU conference that will take place in the Cuban capital between 15 and 23 September, which would increase to 100 the number of members of the organization.

The conference will analyze the serious occupation of Namibian territory by the racist army of South Africa and will state its position regarding the struggle for disarmament, human rights and decolonization.

Only the delegations from Costa Rica, Colombia, Monaco and Tunisia were unable to come to the Havana summit. This is the first IPU conference to be officially attended by a Nicaraguan delegation, which is headed by Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez, president of the State Council and member of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] national leadership.

Afternoon Session

FL160046 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] This afternoon one of the more important topics discussed by the participants in the 68th Inter-Parliamentary Union [IPU] Conference was the proposal submitted by the Iraqi representative requesting an examination of the Zionist attacks against that country's nuclear installations. The proposal was adopted by 665 votes in favor, 222 against and 159 abstentions. This session was chaired by Raul Roa Garcia.

Tonight the delegates will attend a reception hosted by Cuba's Council of State president, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro at the Palace of the Revolution.